Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Estate of Vala Jethsur Punja ..	
,, Kotila Umad Bham ..	
,, Kotila Jaitmal Champraj ..	
,, Vala Champraj Jasa ..	
,, Vala Bhima Valera ..	
,, Amra Vala of Lemi ..	
,, Vala Manasia Nag ..	
,, Kuba	
,, Vala Giga Hipa of Sanala ..	
,, Vala Rukhad Loma ..	
Jalia Dewani	
Kotharia	
Gavridad	
Pal	
Lodhika Dansinhji	
Lodhika Ratansingji	
Gadhka	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Mengui	
Shahpur	
Bhadwa	
Rajpura	
Jiva Mensur of Anandpur	
Desa Bhoj of Anandpur	
Surag Sadul of Chhotila	
Khirasara	
Vankia	
Sitapur	
Talukdars of Kotda Pitha	
Surgana	
Dabha	
Vasna	
Khedwada	
Satlasna	

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT V OF 1912

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

APPOINTING THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 5012, R. D., 27th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 794.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause 9, of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to perform the duties of the Registrar under the said Act in addition to his own duties

THE BOMBAY PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES RULES, 1914

Notn. No. 6483, R. D., 14th July 1914, B.G., 1914, Pt. I, p. 1579, as amended by Notn. No. 13047, R. D., 6th Dec. 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the Act :—

Rules under section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Provident Insurance Societies Rules, 1914.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " The Act " means the " Provident Insurance Socieites Act, 1912 " ;

(*b*) " Society " means a " Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies " ;

(*c*) " Provident Insurance business " means any class of business to which the Act applies ;

(*d*) " Dividing society business " means provident insurance business under which the amount payable on the policy money becoming due is not fixed but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium, income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period ;

(*e*) " Bond Investment business " means the issue of bonds or policies by which the Society in return for premiums or subscriptions payable at periodical intervals of one year or less, contract to pay the legal holder of the bond or policy a sum at a future date either with or without the other specified benefits such as the right to share in the profits of the society or to an advance for certain specified objects, and not being Life Assurance business ;

(*f*) " Ordinary Life Assurance business " means life assurance business transacted on similar lines to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry. This shall not exclude the case of sums assured and premiums which vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Contingencies prescribed under the Act.

3. The provisions of the Act shall, in addition to the contingencies of birth, marriage and death prescribed in section 2 (8) of the Act extend to the receipt of premiums, or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of any of the following contingencies, or of any other uncertain event coupled therewith, and

shall apply to any society receiving such premium or contributions, namely :—

the payment of sums on a person or persons surviving a given term, age or contingency, and the contingencies arising under any other life assurance business which is not subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 ;

Bond Investment business ;

failure of issue ;

provision for the expenses of any ceremonial occasion, such as betrothal, circumcision, thread ceremonies, shaving of the head, etc., which is generally observed among the different communities in India ;

unemployment or retirement from business ;

sickness ; and

accident.

Provided always that the Act shall not apply to any society which is subject to and complies with the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Registration fees.

4. The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash or by postal money-order for matters transacted under the Act :—

(1) Registration of a society (section 6 of the Act), Rs. 100 : provided that a society which has been already registered under the Indian Companies Act shall be exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8 of the Act), Rs. 5 : provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for the amendment of more than one rule when such amendment is intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

Name.

5. (1) No society subject to the Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words "life assurance" or "life insurance" occur, or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society, shall be displayed in English and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated : provided that in the case of offices of societies in the town of Bombay it will be sufficient if the name of the society is displayed in English alone.

Matters to be provided for by the rules.

6. In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act, every society,

(1) if already existing shall provide, within six months from the date of these rules, for such of the matters mentioned in the attached Schedule as are not already provided for in their rules ; always subject to the condition that the terms of the then existing contracts shall not be altered to the detriment of the policy-holders.

If in any case it is made to appear to the Registrar that the circumstances are such that a longer period than six months should be allowed, he may extend that period by such time as he may think fit.

(2) if not existing shall provide in their rules before registration under the Act, for the matters mentioned in the said Schedule.

A copy in English of the rules of the society and of the Schedule duly completed as above, shall, within fifteen days from the date of the adoption of the rules, be sent to the Registrar. Blank forms of the Schedule may be obtained from the Registrar and should be used on each occasion when particulars are being submitted in compliance with this rule. The copy of the rules or amended rules of a society required to be forwarded in compliance with this rule and sections 6 and 8 of the Act shall not be accepted for registration unless it is certified to be a correct copy and is signed by the Chairman or Managing Director as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the society.

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act.

7. (1) Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(*i*) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or,

(*ii*) where application is made by a society or by the Registrar and where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, special circumstances exist, —

(*a*) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries; or

(*b*) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary.

(2) Every application by a society for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the society permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

Accuracy of particulars.

8. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a society, shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the Manager and one other responsible officer of the society.

Particulars to be given in the report of Actuary.

9. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a society, shall comply with the requirements of the form set forth in the Fourth and Fifth Schedules of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and in addition he shall report—

(*a*) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912;

(*b*) whether these principles have his approval;

(*c*) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;

(*d*) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;

(*e*) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;

(*f*) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published;

(*g*) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and

(*h*) the reserve values held against polices effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(*i*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;

(*ii*) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;

(*iii*) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

Further particlars in case of Insolvent Society.

10. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Society is such, in his opinion that no payment should be made either of bonus to policy-holders or of dividend to members, he shall state whether or not he finds the society to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(*a*) he shall state whether he considers that the society could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the Funds. If so, he shall state what, in his opinion, is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration would require to be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(*b*) if he considers that the society cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the Funds in deficit, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the society would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts, if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured, and all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such Funds.

Power of Registrar to postpone order under section 18.

11. The Registrar, before cancelling the registry of a society under section 18 of the Act, may —.

(*a*) suspend further proceedings for such time as he thinks fit, to enable the unpaid subscribed capital, or a sufficient part thereof,

to be called up for the purpose of making good deficiencies in the funds ;

(*b*) consent to the society reducing the amount of its contracts upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he thinks just as a means towards winding up.

Liquidation of Societies registered under Indian Companies Act.

12. The Registrar shall not appoint a liquidator under section 19 of the Act in the case of a society subject to the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of Companies.

Liquidator may reduce contracts.

13. When a liquidator has been appointed in terms of section 19 of the Act he may, if he thinks fit, reduce the amount of each of the contracts of the society upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think just, as a means towards winding up. If the contracts are not to be reduced in amount as here provided, the liquidator shall ascertain the value of the liability of the society to each person appearing by the books of the society to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such society. He shall give written notice to such person of the value so ascertained.

Audit of societies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

14. The accounts of every society not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act

15 (1) Members of Institutions or Associations notified by the Governor General in Council under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), shall be regarded as qualified without certificate to audit the accounts of provident insurance societies througout the presidency of Bombay,

(2) Holders of Auditors' Certificates granted by the Governor in Council under sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and of " unrestricted " certificates (that is to say, certificates valid throughout British India) granted by other Local Governments in exercise of the same statutory power shall be regarded as qualified to audit the accounts of provident insurance societies throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

(3) In addition to the persons specified in clauses (1) and (2) the following persons may audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies, namely, a Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London ; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

16. Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following additional particulars in his report—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness ;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members of policy-holders of the society.

17. The accounts shall consist of the Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as prescribed in the forms marked A, C and D appended to these rules; but a society may, if it so desires, submit a separate Revenue Account (precisely similar to form A) for any class of business carried on by it, but the transactions in respect of a class of business not prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall not be shown in a Revenue Account showing the transactions in respect of any business which is so prescribed. The Accounts shall be signed by all the directors of the society and by the Manager and one of the other responsible officers. If any of these omit to sign, the reason shall be stated. Other statements shall be prepared each year in the following forms appended to these rules and signed by the Chairman or Managing Director (if any) as well as by the Manager or one of the other responsible officers of the society :—

Form of accounts, etc.

Form B—giving particulars of expenditure which has not been charged as such.

Form E—giving particulars of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting policies.

Form F—giving particulars of the numbers of policies effected at different ages.

Form G—showing the magnitude of the society's policy contracts.

Form H—giving particulars of the new business each year.

Form I—showing for each year the additions to and deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder.

Form J—giving particulars for each year since the formation of the society of the number of policies that have gone off the books for various reasons.

Form K—showing the claims under dividing society business arranged according to the duration of the policies.

Form L (1) & L (2)—giving examples of the sums paid in past years under dividing society business.

The Registrar may, on the application and with the consent of a society, alter those forms as regards that society for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that society.

18. The Chairman or Managing Director (if any) as well as the Manager and one of the other responsible officers of the society shall sign all the accounts and balance sheet, abstracts or statements sent to the Registrar.

Signing of accounts.

19. The receipt of an annual return by the Registrar implies no approval of anything it contains. An acknowledgment of the fact that documents purporting to be the annual returns of a particular society have been received will be given, but the acknowledgment does not imply that a valid return has been made or indicate approval of anything that it contains.

Registrar not responsible for accuracy of returns.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

20. Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Accounts not adopted.

21. If the general meeting before which the accounts are laid does not adopt them, a statement of the fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance sheet and to the copies thereof required to be filed with the Registrar.

Manner of publication of documents.

22. A notice or other document shall be deemed to have been duly published under the Act if copies have been printed in English or the vernacular of the district and sent to the Registrar and to all members and policy-holders.

Register of members.

23. Every society having a share capital and which is not registered under the law for the time being in force in British India relating to the registration of companies shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars :—

(*i*) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member ;

(*ii*) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member ;

(*iii*) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Register of Life Assurance policies.

24. A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force, shall be maintained by the society in Form M appended to these rules or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other policies.

25. A register or registers of all policies, other than those of ordinary life assurance now in force, and of those issued hereafter, shall be maintained by the society in Form M appended to these rules or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

SCHEDULE.

The matters required to be prescribed by the rules of the society are provided for in the subjoined Schedule :—

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*a*) The name and place of the Head Office in British India, the object of the Society and the whole of the contingencies in respect of which it will receive premiums.	(*a*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*b*) That the society shall not issue any policy either to or for the use of any person other than the life assured without inserting in the policy the name of the person by whom, and for whose use, it is effected and unless the life assured has given his consent in writing to the insurance being effected (if the latter be not of age the written consent of his legal guardian is required). The rules shall also provide that the amount to be assured under a policy effected by or for the use of a person other than the life assured shall not be unreasonable for the purpose of covering the expense or loss which such person has a *bonâ fide* expectation that he will incur in the event of the death of the life assured.	(*b*)
(*c*) The persons who may effect policies and the persons on whose lives policies may be effected, stating for each class of contingency the limits of age for male and female lives separately; also the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for insurance in respect of each class of contingency, stating the payments to be made— (1) on application; (2) on admission; (3) as monthly or other periodical premiums or contributions and the period for which they are payable; (4) as fine or other charge for late payment of premiums or contributions; (5) on any other account in respect of the insurance.	(*c*)
(*d*) The maximum sum, including all bonus additions or other benefits, payable (1) at death and (2) on the happening of each other contingency insured against by the society under policies effected on any one life since the date of the Act, and the	(*d*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
maximum number of policies under each different class of Provident Insurance business which a single person may hold.	
(*e*) The conditions under which any policy-holder may become entitled to any of the benefits assured, especially as regards— (1) the period, if any, during which the happening of the contingency insured against will entitle the policy-holder (*a*) to receive no payment; (*b*) to receive a reduced payment, in which case the particulars will require to be stated in the rule; (2) any advance or loan which is guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years; (3) any benefits of whatever kind which are determined by lot or ballot; (4) the exact method of division in the case of dividing society business; (5) the nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or any event, on the happening of which the insured amount is payable;	(*e*)
(*f*) Disqualifications due to change of occupation, residence, or other specified cause.	(*f*)
(*g*) The length of notice to be given to policy-holders of any required payment of premium before the benefits under the policy lapse or are modified in any way as a result of non-payment, also the consequence of delay in paying any premium, or other contribution also; the conditions under which the right to full benefit will be restored to a policy-holder whose policy has been altered in any way in consequence of any payment being made late.	(*g*)
(*h*) The terms under which any policy may be (1) surrendered for a cash payment or (2) kept in force for a reduced benefit without liability to payment of further premiums.	(*h*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*i*) That the conditions governing policies as regards the matters mentioned in (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) above shall be fully set forth in each policy issued after a period not exceeding one month from the date of the registration of the rules providing for such matters.	(*i*)
(*j*) The appointment, qualifications and powers of the managing body and officers of the society, the conditions under which they may be removed, the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.	(*j*)
(*k*) As to the rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.	(*k*)
(*l*) The length of notice to be given of general (or special) meetings of the society ; the length of notice required to be given of any resolution to be proposed at these meetings ; the method of voting at them and the number constituting a quorum : and the matters which must be brought before such meetings.	(*l*)
(*m*) The classes of security in which the funds of the society may be invested.	(*m*)
(*n*) The procedure to be adopted in making new rules or in altering or repealing existing rules, and prescribing that no such amendment or repeal shall detrimentally affect the terms of contracts then existing, and that copies of amended rules required under Section 8 (1) of the Act to be sent to the Registrar shall be so sent within fifteen days from the date of their adoption, and that within one month after their registration a copy of any alteration in the rules which in any way applies to or affects the rights of the then existing policy contracts shall be sent to each policy-holder.	(*n*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*o*) Prescribe the proportion of the annual income of the society derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management of the society, and the method of apportioning the income and the expenses between each class of provident insurance and any other class of business which the society may transact.	(*o*)
(*p*) In the case of a society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division before any such division has taken place.	(*p*)
(*q*) That every society shall keep a separate account of all receipts and disbursements in respect of each class of business transacted, and the receipts (less the disbursements) of each class shall be carried to and form a separate fund with an appropriate name: Provided that nothing in this rule shall require the investments of any fund of a class of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder to be kept separate from the investments of any other such fund, but the rule shall provide that the investments of any fund of a class of business not prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall be kept separate from the investments of the funds of business which are so prescribed and shall not be shown in the Balance Sheet (Form D appended to these rules) for the latter business.	(*q*)
(*r*) That a fund of any particular class of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder shall be as absolutely the security of the policy-holders of that class as though it belonged to a society carrying on no other business than insurance of that class, and shall not	(*r*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
be liable for any contracts of the society for which it would not have been liable had the business of the society been only that of insurance of that class, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of the class of business to which the fund is applicable.	
(*s*) The provision, if any, made for the financial position of the society being ascertained by an Actuary, and prescribing that if ordinary life assurance business be transacted by the society it shall neither use any portion of the Life Assurance Fund towards payment of dividend nor allot any bonus to its life assurance policies either by way of addition to the sum assured or to the amount of annuity or as a cash payment or reduction of premium, except as the result of an actuarial valuation conducted as prescribed by sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. The rules shall also provide that any society transacting ordinary life assurance business shall undergo such a valuation at any time it may choose before the 1st January 1917 and at intervals of not more than seven years thereafter and submit the returns to the Registrar in the form as prescribed by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	(*s*)
(*t*) The method of ascertaining the amount of profit made by the society and the method of distributing such profit amongst policy-holders and share-holders.	(*t*)
(*u*) That the paid up capital shall not be treated as part of the society's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any actuarial investigation of the financial condition of the society.	(*u*).

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
(*v*) That no portion of the paid up capital or other assets shall be released from liability in respect of provident insurance business until the funds applicable to such business are solvent otherwise than by a reduction of the policy contracts. The rules shall also prescribe that no money shall be allocated for payment of dividends on shares at any time while such funds are not solvent otherwise than by a reduction of such contracts.	(*v*)
(*w*) That after the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in rule 17 shall be sent to every member and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting, so that at least seven days shall intervene between the day on which they are sent and the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. That during the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head office and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.	(*w*)
(*x*) That the accounts and statements prescribed under the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society (except in the case of a report by an Actuary on the financial position of the society when twelve months are allowed), and within 15 days after having been laid before the general or special meeting of the society and before the expiration of the before mentioned period of six months (or	(*x*)

Matters required to be prescribed by the rules.	Number of the rules in which these matters are provided for.
twelve months, in the case of an actuarial report) three copies in English, and one in the vernacular, if any, of such accounts, statements and actuarial report (if any) as well as of the report of the Directors or other managing body, and of each resolution adopted at such meeting shall be sent to the Registrar. The rules shall also prescribe that after the accounts have been passed and the report adopted by the society, they, together with a copy of each resolution adopted at the meeting passing such accounts or reports, shall within one month from the date thereof be sent to each member and to each policy-holder.	
(*y*) That any member or policy-holder shall be entitled at any time to be furnished by the society with a copy of any part of any account, abstract, statement, or report, which has been submitted to the members or policy-holders at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words or part thereof required to be copied.	(*y*)
(*z*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.	(*z*)

FORM A.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Revenue Account of the Society for the year ending 19 (for all business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder).

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year:—		Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending 19 [This is to be stated here by societies not supplying a Profit and Loss Account.)	
Life Assurance Fund		Claims under policies paid and outstanding:—	
Marriage Insurance Fund ..		By death	Rs.
Investment Reserve Fund ..		By survivance ..	
Dividend Reserve Fund ..		By marriage	
Other Funds (to be stated separately).		By birth	
		(Other classes to be specified)	
Shareholders' capital paid up at beginning of year.		Annuities	
Shareholders' capital paid up during the year.		Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions	
Premiums:—	Rs.	Bonuses in cash	
insuring sums at death ..		Bonuses in reduction of premiums ..	
,, ,, on survivance only		Expenses:—	
,, ,, on marriage		Commission	
,, ,, at birth ..		Agents' and canvassers' allowances..	
,, other benefits (to be specified) ..		Salaries, etc. (other than to agents and canvassers)	
Consideration for Annuities granted ..		Travelling expenses	
	Rs.	Directors' fees	
Interest, dividend, and rents falling due in year ..		Auditors' fees	
Less income tax thereon ..		Medical fees	
		Actuarial fees	
		Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society ..	
		Rents of other offices occupied by the Society	
		Law charges	
		Advertising	
		Printing and Stationery ..	
		Other expenses incurred in year (accounts to be specified) ..	
Entrance fees		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Charge for policy stamps		Shareholders' Capital paid up at end of year as per Balance Sheet ..	
Fines or other charges on account of premiums paid late		Amount of Funds at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	
Other sums falling due in year (accounts to be specified)			Rs.
		Life Assurance Fund ..	
		Marriage Insurance Fund.	
		Investment Reserve Fund.	
		Dividend Reserve Fund ..	
		Other Funds (to be separately stated) ..	

Note 1.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the society's risks.

Note 2.—Every society transacting dividing society business shall show in its accounts both the premium income and the claims of each class of such business separately from the premiums and claims of the other classes of business transacted by the society.

Note 3.—If any class of policy is not qualified for full benefits until after the first year or other stated period, the premium income of that class will be separated accordingly in the above account. In the case of a society having more than one qualifying period for any such business the premium income shall be shown separately for each qualifying period.

Note 4.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses account and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted shall be shown as in Form B which shall be submitted along with the Revenue Account. Any sum treated as an asset in this manner should be written off through the Revenue Account within five years from the date on which the expense was incurred ; but in any case, the amount must not be treated as an asset at the time of any actuarial valuation made hereafter of the society's assets and liabilities.

Note 5.—The society may, if it so desires, show in this account the amount of commission on new business separately from commission on renewal premiums.

FORM B.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, extension of business, etc.

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year of preliminary and other expenses not shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account, but appearing as assets in the Balance Sheet of the society for the year ending 19	
Addition thereto during the year *not* shown as expenditure in Revenue Account	
Less amount written off during the year as per Revenue Account	
Balance at the end of year of preliminary and other expenses not yet shown as expenditure in the Revenue Account but meantime shown as assets in the Balance Sheet ..	
Total ..	

The society shall state what arrangements, if any, have been made to write off the balance of —

(1) Preliminary Expenses, etc.

(2) Cost of Furniture.

FORM C.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Profit and Loss Account of the society for the year ending 19 (to be completed by all societies except those carrying on no other business than ordinary life assurance).

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account ..			Dividends to shareholders payable on 19 for the year ending. 19	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.* *Less* income-tax thereon.			Expenses not charged to other accounts.	
			Loss realised† (accounts to be specified).	
Profits realised† (accounts to be specified)			Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified).			Balance as per Balance Sheet ..	

* The only sum which it is permissible to enter here is the amount of interest and dividends produced by the investments representing the paid-up capital.

† Profits (or losses) which do not belong to any specific fund and any profit or loss on the realisation of investments representing paid-up capital shall be entered here.

FORM D.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Balance sheet of the society for the year ending 19 for the classes of business prescribed under the Act or the rules made thereunder which are transacted by the society.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Funds. Life Assurance Fund ..			Mortgages of property		
Marriage Insurance Fund.			Loans on society's policies within their surrender value		
Investment Reserve Fund					
Dividend Reserve Fund.					
Other Funds contained in Revenue Account (to be stated separately)			Loans on personal security ..		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account			Other loans (to be specified) ..		
Total funds as per Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts					
Capital. Shareholders' capital paid up at end of year as per Revenue Account			Investments in Government securities or in other bonds, debentures, stocks and shares (to be given in detail here, or if numerous the details may be stated on a schedule, the total of the schedule agreeing with the Balance Sheet figure)		
Outstanding liabilities. * Claims admitted or intimated but not paid, as under :—			House property		
	Rs.		Branch and agency balances ..		
Life Assurance ..			Outstanding premiums renewable* ..		
Marriage Insurance.			Outstanding interest dividends and rents*		
Other classes of business (to be specified) ..			Interest accrued but not payable*		
Unpaid Dividends* ..			Cheques paid into Bank and in course of realisation		
Deposits			Cash on deposit with the Bank.		
Cheques issued but not presented for payment ..					
Other sums owing by the society* (such as sums borrowed by the society, commission due but unpaid, surrender values outstanding, to be stated separately under each class of business)			Cash in hand or on current account with the Bank.		
			Other assets (to be specified) ..		

* These sums are or have been included in the corresponding items in Form A.

Note 1.—The balance sheet must state how the values of the stock exchange securities are arrived at and a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

Note 2.—A certificate must be appended hereto, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any fund has been applied directly or indirectly for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

Note 3.—Societies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

Note 4.—Particulars must be given of all loans, including temporary advances, except loans on policies within their surrender values, made at any time during the year to any director or officer of a society or to any other society in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

Note 5.—Particulars must be given of all commission or other allowance due or paid to any director or manager or other responsible officer of the society in respect of new business procured.

Note 6.—Particulars must be given of the balance of the abovementioned branch and agency balances and outstanding premiums, interest, dividends and rents remaining unpaid at the date of the auditor's report.

In the REVENUE ACCOUNT should be entered all the financial transactions of the society by way of income and expenditure during the year, whether such transactions have been completed by the actual receipt or payment of cash, or are outstanding at the end of the year.

On the *Income* side of this account should appear the premiums for each different class of insurance, all entrance fees, fines and other sums due to the society during the year (whether received or not) under the several items provided in the forms—

(*a*) Investments made or realized should not be entered in this account, but only the *gain* or *loss* made on their realisation, which should appear as income, if gain, and as expenditure, if loss.

(*b*) No deposits in, or withdrawals from, Bank are to be brought into this account.

On the *Expenditure* side should appear all expenses incurred during the year (whether paid or outstanding) under the several items provided in the form. Bad debts, losses on Agents' balances should be shown as expenditure.

No item can be included in the funds at the end of the year which was not included in the funds at the beginning of the year unless it is shown as an item of income of the year. Similarly no diminution can be made in any of the funds in any year without appearing as an item of expenditure in the Revenue Account for that year.

The amount of each different fund at the beginning of the year should be the same amount which was stated in the Revenue Account of the society's last return as the amount of those funds at the end of the year.

If the balance of any account shown in the previous return be found incorrect, the corrected balance should be brought forward in the next return, and an explanation of the difference given on the form itself.

On the Liabilities (or left-hand) side of the BALANCE SHEET there should be brought from the Revenue Account the amounts of the Funds at the end of the year, as indicated on the form; and the particulars stated of any debts incurred on behalf of the society, cash (if any) due by the

society, and any other liabilities incurred by it which may be outstanding at the end of the year.

On the Assets (or right-hand) side should be shown the society's investments together with the cash in hand and any other assets of the society. Amongst such other assets will be, for instance—

branch and agency balances;
outstanding premiums;
outstanding interest;
interest accrued but not payable;
cheques paid into bank and in course of realisation.

The amounts of these items shown in the balance sheet will, in the main, be received during the next financial year, but they must not again be included amongst the premiums, interest or cash in the Revenue Account, as they have already been included in the amount shown in that year's Revenue Account as "Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year."

Some of these outstanding items which have been taken credit for as an asset may never be paid at all. The amount of those not realized will have to be written off through the Revenue Account and the funds will be decreased accordingly.

FORM E.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the relationship existing between two lives assured and those effecting policies.

Submitted by the ... society for the year ending ... 19.

	Number of Tables in prospectus of society.		
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Etc.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured ..			
,, ,, his wife ..			
,, ,, ,, son ..			
,, ,, ,, daughter.			
,, ,, ,, father ..			
,, ,, ,, mother ..			
,, ,, ,, brother ..			
,, ,, ,, sister ..			
,, ,, any person other than the above relations.			

	Number of Tables in prospectus of society.		
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Etc.
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured ..			
,, ,, her husband ..			
,, ,, ,, son ..			
,, ,, ,, daughter..			
,, ,, ,, mother ..			
,, ,, ,, brother ..			
,, ,, ,, sister ..			
,, ,, any person other than the above relations.			
Total number of policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class.			

Form F.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the numbers of policies effected at different ages.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Age of life assured.	Number of policies effected in the year under review assuring sums payable at death.			
	Table No. 1	Table No. 2	Table No. 3	Etc.
Under 5 years ..				
Over 5 and under 10 ..				
,, 10 ,, 15 ..				
,, 15 ,, 20 ..				
,, 20 ,, 25 ..				
,, 25 ,, 30 ..				
,, 30 ,, 35 ..				
,, 35 ,, 40 ..				
,, 40 ,, 45 ..				
,, 45 ,, 50 ..				
,, 50 ,, 55 ..				
,, 55 ,, 60 ..				
,, 60 ,, 65 ..				
,, 65 ,, 70 ..				
,, 70				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form E.)			

FORM G.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Showing the magnitude of the Society's Policy contracts.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

	Rs.	a.	p.
Largest amount of annuity paid during the year on any one life under a policy or policies issued after the commencement of the Act, namely, 18th March 1912.			
Largest amount of annuity which the society contracted during the year to pay in the same or in any future year on any one life.			
Largest amount at risk during the year on any one life under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act.			
Largest amount of whole life premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies on any one life effected since the commencement of the Act.			
Largest amount of premiums received or undertaken to be received during the year under life assurance policies effected since the commencement of the Act on any one life where the premiums are payable for the following limited periods :—			
1 year			
2 years			
3 ,,			
4 ,,			
5 ,,			
6 ,,			

and so on up to the longest term inclusive.

What for each class of insurance business other than that of Life Assurance was the largest sum insured during the year against the happening of any one contingency connected with any one person, no matter whether the insurance be under one or more policies—

Class of insurance.	Maximum sum assured.
Birth	
Failure of issue	
Marriage	
Bond investment business	
Unemployment	
Sickness	
Accident	

Note.—When the amount payable under a policy varies it shall, for the purposes of statements G, H and I, be taken as assuring the amount of the maximum limit which the society stipulates will not be exceeded. If there be no such limit, then the largest amount definitely undertaken to be paid shall be entered in these statements.

FORM H.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars of the new business each year.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

Contingency on which sum assured or other benefit is payable.	Table in prospectus of society.	Total new insurances effected during the year under review.				
		Number of Policies.	Sum assured or annual benefit payable.*	Renewal premium.	Single premium.	
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Death	No.					State also:
Including death combined with some other contingency).	No. ..					Number and annual amount of new annuities and the consideration received.
	No. ..					
	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..	†				
Survivance of a fixed period only.	No. ..					
	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..					
Marriage	No. ..					
	etc.					
	Total ..					
Birth ..	No. ..					
	etc.					
And so on for other classes.	Total ..					

* *See* foot note to form G.

† This total should agree with the total number shown in forms E and F.

FORM I.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Showing for each year the additions to and deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured th reund r.

Submitted by the society for the year ending 19 .

	Policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Policies insuring money to be paid only on survivance.		Annuities.		Marriage Policies.		And so on for each other class of business.
	No.	Sum Assured (excluding Bonus additions).	No.	Sum Assured.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No.	Sum Assured.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at end of previous year.									
(2) New policies issued as per statement H.									
(3) Old policies revived.									
(4) Old policies changed and increased.									
Total ..									
Discontinued during year.									
(5) By death ..									
(6) By maturity or the happenning of the contingencies insured against.									
(7) By expiry of term ..									
(8) By surrender ..									
(9) By forfeiture ..									
(10) By change and decrease.									
(11) By not being taken up.									
Total discontinued ..									
Total existing at end of year.									

See Foot note to form G.

FORM J.

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Giving particulars for each year since the formation of the society, of the number of policies that have gone off the books for various reasons.

Submitted by the society up to the close of the year ending 19 .

Year when policy effected.	Number of policies effected in each year.	Number remaining in force at end of year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by death.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures.	Term policies expired.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Commence with the first year the Company granted insurances of any kind and give the particulars for each year thereafter.)							

A statement in similar form must be given for each table under which the society has at any time issued policies.

Statements required by this form need not be given until within six months after the close of the first financial year entered upon after the adoption of these rules.

FORM K.

(Referred to in Rule 16.)

Showing the claims under dividing society business, arranged according to the duration of the policies.

Statement submitted by the society, of claims arising in the year ending 19 under each class of dividing society, business.

Number of claims arising in year by death of life assured —

After payment of premium.	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Etc.
for less than one year				
„ one year but less than two years				
„ two years „ three „ ..				
„ three „ „ four „				
and so on				

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring

later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a society paying nothing in event of death before six months premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid in the case of claims when six but less than eleven months premiums have been paid, the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months
" six months but less than eleven months
" eleven months but less than twelve months
" one year but less than two years
and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing society business undertaken by the society, and a reconcilement shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the Revenue Account.

FORM L [1].

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Statement submitted by the
Company up to the close of the year ending 19
giving typical examples of the sums paid under its dividing society policies issued under Table No._____on a claim occurring.

Statement giving typical examples of the total sum (including all advances or further benefits no matter when paid) that would have been paid in past years under a policy if it had become a claim immediately after premiums had been paid for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 full years, respectively.

Financial year in which claim occurred.	Examples of the total sum paid by the society under a policy the premiums on which amounted to Rs. in each year.				
	Number of years premiums paid prior to date of—*				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19	..				
(this being 1st year of company)					
(2nd year) 19	..	..	..		
(3rd year) 19	..	..	..	..	
(4th year) 19	..	..	..	..	
(5th year) 19	..	..	..	..	..
and so on up to 1912..	..	..	..	..	..
1913..	..	..	..	..	..

*State here "death," or "marriage" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

Statements in the following form must be given by Life Assurance Companies for each class of insurance under which the amount of the sum payable on the policy becoming a claim is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the result of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid under each class in any specified period. This shall not be held to apply to policies insuring a fixed amount which, so long as the premiums are duly paid, can only vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies are now obtainable according to the rules of the company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

Particulars must be stated of the periods, if any, during which policies becoming claims do not qualify for full benefits.

FORM L (2).

(Referred to in Rule 17.)

Statement submitted by the_____ Company up to the close of the year ending_____ 19 , giving particulars of the terms of the policy contracts in force in past years and of the total payments (including all advances or further benefits no matter when paid) that were made in past years under policies which insured a sum which depended either partly or wholly on the result of the division of any portion of the premium income amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid under each class in any specified period.

This shall not be held to apply to policies insuring a fixed amount which so long as the premiums are duly paid, can only vary as the result of bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Class of insurance _____ (*a*)

Age at entry _____ (*b*)

Total number of years for which premiums are payable when they are only payable for a limited period. _____

Amount of premium payable each month Rs._____

Particulars of entrance fee or any other payment required to be made by the policy-holder. _____

Terms in force and result of division of premium income in each year since policies of this class were first issued.

Year.	Number of months after date of entry during which the company pays nothing in the event of a claim occurring. (1)	Number of months thereafter during which the company pays a sum (in event of claim) which bears to the amount of the premiums received a ratio which is fixed before issue of policy. (2)	Ratio referred to in (2) which the sum paid bears to the premiums received under the policy. (3)	Minimum guaranteed amount payable by the Company in event of claim after policy is fully qualified. (4)	Ratio which the total amount of claim paid under fully qualified policies bears to the amount of premiums received when the amount of each claim under qualified policies was in excess of the guaranteed minimum stated in (4) and depended on a division of the premium income amongst the claim policies in proportion to the premiums paid. (5)
1st year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
2nd year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
3rd year up to _____ 19	....	....	....	....	....
And so on up to _____ 1913	....	....	....	....	....

(*a*) State here "death" "survivance," or "marriage" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

(*b*) If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies are now obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly;

FORM M.

(Referred to in Rules 24 and 25).

A Register of Policies.

Policy number.																
Date of admission.																
Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor; if the life assured be female, either the husband's or the father's name, etc., must be stated.																
Name, occupation and address of policy-holder when other than life assured.																
Relationship between life assured and policy-holder.																
Age at entry of life assured.																
SUM ASSURED. Minimum amount.																
SUM ASSURED. Maximum amount definitely promised.																
SUM ASSURED. Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.																
Contingency on which Minimum sum assured is payable.																
Contingency on which Maximum amount definitely promised is payable.																
PREMIUM. Amount of each.																
PREMIUM. When payable.																
PREMIUM. Number of years payable.																
Date of withdrawal.																
Cause of withdrawal. (Death survivance, expiry of term surrender, or forfeiture.)																
Amount paid on withdrawal.																

EXEMPTING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEATH BENEFIT FUND FROM THE ACT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Notn. No. 8250, R. D., 10th Aug. 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1664.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Death Benefit Fund from all the provisions of the said Act on the conditions that it is maintained for the benefit of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway and that its accounts are audited and certified as correct by the Chief Auditor and Accountant of the Railway Company.

ORDER UNDER ACT VI OF 1912

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

APPOINTING THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 5012-A, R. D., 27th May 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I, p. 794.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, clause, 9, of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to perform the duties of the Registrar under the said Act in addition to his own duties.

ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1912

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION

APPLYING THE ACT TO CERTAIN KINDS OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER AND SIND

Notn. No. 4177-A, R. D., 17th Apr. 1916, B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 785, as amended by Notn. No. 2975, Commr. 17th Oct. 1916, and No. 3151, R. D., 15th Nov. 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification No. 2564* dated 19th March 1914, that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following kinds of wild birds or animals, which are not specified in the schedule appended to the said Act and which it is desirable to protect and preserve, namely :—

IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

(*a*) *Wild Birds.*

	English names.	Scientific names.
1.	Barbet, Common Indian Green.	Thereiceryx zeylonicus.
„	Small Green	.. Thereiceryx viridis.
„	Crimson-breasted	.. Xantholæma hæmatocephala.
„	Crimson-throated	.. Xantholæma malabarica.

* Published at page 636 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 26th March 1914.